

Since the appearance of the last Argus, we have received the National Intelligencer of Monday, the 21st, instant, which contains some editorial strictures on the contents of lord Wellesley's letter to Mr Pinkney. We have, however, laid them by, to make room for "Regulus," who treats the subject in a style somewhat different, yet harmonizes in every respect with the Washington paper. In thus giving a preference to *Regulus*, we merely pay a compliment to an old correspondent, who appears to have well considered his subject & to have managed it in a very dispassionate and candid manner. We regret to learn that nothing further is to be expected from England by the John Adams, the letters already published being duplicates of the despatches that may arrive in that frigate. The readers of the Argus will now recollect how often we have warned them of the approach of this state of things; how often we pronounced that nothing but a determined and uniform system of resistance would preserve us from it. It has now occurred, however, and we must meet it like men. We must rally round President Madison, and repress the machinations of that *Evil Genius*, which, however it may have prevailed with certain members of the House of Representatives, is most obnoxious to the people.

To the Editor of the Virginia Argus.

SIR, The public will be obliged to the Executive for the prompt publication of the Correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and lord Wellesley, on the subject of the rupture of Mr. Jackson's intercourse with the American Government. The disclosure of the despatches demonstrates an uniformity of attitude in the conduct of the President and develops the existing complexion of the British Cabinet; whilst it sets bounds to the volatility of our hopes and furnishes a lesson which inculcates self-respect and manly firmness.

Mr Pinkney's letter embodies a spirit of the mildest explanation. It would be impossible for any minister, in such a situation, to couch an official note in more inoffensive terms, to manifest a gentler temper, or to invite to friendly accommodation in a softer tone. The extreme solicitude to soothe which it displays, is ample evidence of the glowing ardor of the writer for a speedy adjustment of differences and satisfactory proof of the sincerity of the American administration in its professions of desire for a friendly understanding with Great Britain. There is nothing to aggravate; nothing to inflame; nothing to corrode. The minister of the United States utters no reproach; and he speaks without passion and without guile.

Such a letter, preceded too by verbal communications between Mr. Pinkney and lord Wellesley, ought to have drawn from his lordship a speedy and an explicit answer. But we find, with no small degree of surprise, that for two months and twelve days the British cabinet preserved a most profound and a most unaccountable silence. The delay of a reply for this long period would, perhaps, have been of little moment in the consideration of the subject, if his lordship's procrastinated & written declarations had corresponded with his original and oral professions. A change of season appears to have produced a change of sentiment; and the avowed intention of Great Britain to send a minister of respectability to succeed Mr. Jackson, pronounced to Mr. Pinkney in a private conference by lord Wellesley in December, had, by the 14th of March, dwindled into a resolution to order Mr. Jackson "to deliver over the charge of his majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ordinary intercourse between the two Governments." Whether this deviation can be traced to ministerial caprice, or to reasons produced by information received from America during lord Wellesley's silence of seventy days, the public will decide. It may be useful, nevertheless, to recollect, that at the period of Mr. Pinkney's verbal communication with the noble marquis on the rupture with Mr. Jackson, the British ministry were only in possession of the president's message, of the resolutions of Mr. Giles in support of the executive, of the project of a law for the more direct and exemplary punishment of insolent ministers, and of the proposition of Mr. Troup

for the seizure of British vessels bound to South America; but that at the date of his lordship's written answer, his Britannic majesty was well informed of the opposition made to the conduct of the president through the medium of speeches in Congress, paragraphs from the press, proceedings of the legislature of Massachusetts; and, may I not add, by private letters from certain well known characters in this country too? From facts so broad and palpable, most men will conclude that in her behavior to the U. States Great Britain is not governed by any fixed principle, but acting upon notions of expediency, varies her policy as the American Congress varies its proceedings.

In relation to the person to whom Mr. Jackson is to confide the affairs of his majesty in America, his lordship communicates information with a sparing hand. From the announcement that he is to be a Gentleman "properly qualified to carry on [nothing more than] the ordinary intercourse between the two Governments," it may be reasonably thought that he will not be a very extraordinary personage. By whom he is to be chosen is equivocal. Will he be selected by the king? or, will he be designated by Mr. Jackson? If by the late envoy, what else can the American people see in the procedure but a specimen of diplomatic finesse, which whilst it formally directs the return of Mr. Jackson to "England," virtually commands him to remain in the United States, by confiding to his sole judgment the choice of a successor? When we reflect upon the whole tenor of the conduct of the British government, we must, truly, trust more to our stars than to our understandings, if we can continue to lean upon that slender staff of expectation which has heebly upheld the spirits of the nation through three successive abortions, connected with the names of Rose, Erskine, and Jackson. These sentiments are corroborated by the assurance of lord Wellesley, not that the British ministry will make any proposal for accommodation that can be accepted by the president, but simply, "that his majesty is ready to receive any communication which the United States may deem beneficial to the mutual interest of both countries," and which amounts to a repulsion of any advance on our part towards an amicable adjustment of differences; because Great Britain, on the subjects of the Chesapeake, imprisonment of seamen, and the orders in council, has prescribed certain rules, in violation of our neutral rights and in contravention of our sovereignty, to which, "in one shape or another," she has officially declared her determination always to adhere.

With respect to the "usual course," which the marquis Wellesley appears to think ought to have been pursued before intercourse with Mr. Jackson was interrupted, I must be permitted to remark, that his lordship's opinion is not supported by the law of nations. Vattel (book 4, chap. 7, sec. 95) says, "should a foreign minister offend the prince himself, he wanting in respect to him, and by his intrigues raise disturbances in the state, and court, the injured prince, from a particular regard to the minister's master, sometimes requires that he should be recalled; or, if the fault be more heinous, the prince forbids him the court till he receives an answer from his master; but in important cases he proceeds so far as to order him to quit his dominions." According to our constitution, the president stands in the place of the prince. What greater offence could a foreign minister offer to the chief magistrate, than to impeach his veracity? What further and more gross disrespect could an envoy manifest than, to reiterate the charge of falsehood after he had been warned to forbear? If "a particular regard for the minister's master" exist, then, "sometimes, his recall is required" before his functions are suspended; but what "particular regard" could be expected to subsist between the American executive and the king of Great Britain, who had just violated a formal arrangement concluded with one minister, and whose successor, under color of explanation, repeatedly outraged the feelings and dignity of the President? And if the course designated by lord Wellesley be, indeed, "sometimes" pursued, it could not certainly be followed on an occasion so aggravated, nor towards a minister so contumacious as Mr. Jackson. Besides, the government of the United States had, in former instances, experienced the pernicious effects of too much forbearance towards the functionaries of foreign states, who on two occasions, had increased their insolence in proportion as they were tolerated. The President could not be expected to put to

hazard the dignity and honor of the country by elevating his Britannic majesty into an umpire between the President and a servant of the English crown; nor to have given currency to a vein of ridicule, which would naturally have been excited in other governments, at the spectacle of the chief magistrate of the American republic maintaining a contest about veracity with Mr. Jackson. Surely, Great Britain has experienced no "inconvenience" from the interruption of the envoy's correspondence with our government; and what would have been the event of such a complaint as is prescribed by his lordship, we may learn from the whole tenor of the letter of the noble marquis, who, as he indirectly justifies the envoy after his dismissal, could not have failed of countenancing him in the procedure which led to it.

Lord Wellesley certainly possesses a marvelous talent for converting his own silence on a defenceless point, into evidence of "a sincere desire to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of amicable intercourse between the two countries." His lordship may well refrain from discussion where he cannot press a single fact nor argument into his service, because it is extremely natural that a man should not dispute when it is utterly impossible for him to maintain disputation; but he must excuse me when I say, that I think he calculates too much upon American credulity, if he supposes we can perceive any thing else in the second paragraph of his letter than the evasion of a question which he was afraid to encounter and a tacit admission of the propriety of the president's conduct in suspending the functions of Mr. Jackson. The British ministry have not only deceived Mr. Pinkney, but have also misled the opinions of their own countrymen; for it has been for some time the prevailing opinion of intelligent men as well as of the public prints in England, that lord Wellesley & our minister had concluded a friendly arrangement. Hence the British public will learn with astonishment, and perhaps with some portion of indignation, that they have been made the dupes of a very unjustifiable artifice.

REGULUS.

In Connecticut there has been no election for governor by the people, 203 votes being wanted to make a choice. The Legislature of that state met on Thursday last. The votes in that body for governor were

For John Treadwell,	121
Roger Griswold,	29
Asa Spalding,	42
Majority	50

The Council gave an unanimous vote for Treadwell, the candidate of the Priests; Roger Griswold, of spitting memory, was elected lieutenant governor by the people by a majority of 366 over the other two candidates.

The Boston Patriot of Saturday last, gives a list of towns already heard from since the election for representatives, with a statement of loss and gain, by which it appears that the republicans have a net gain of 10 representatives in the same towns since last year. The editor of the Boston Patriot says that the republican net gain in the towns already heard from is equal to the entire Federal majority of last year, and says, that there is no doubt of a Republican majority in the house.

Madam Moreau's Ball on Monday night, has on account of its splendor, been the subject of much conversation. There was a greater assemblage of Fashionables on this occasion, than perhaps, on any similar one in this city. We are informed that her house was furnished in the genteel Parisian style; and that the Ball and supper were splendid beyond description.

N. Y. Gaz.

From the London Statesman of Feb. 5.

BURR.—The object of Col. Burr's visit to Paris, is said to be, to submit to the French Executive the project for dissuading the American States, and for other measures of effectual hostility, in the event of a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Burr communicated his plans to our government, together with his views of the means necessary for their execution; at the same time announcing his determination of applying to France, in the event of his proposals here being rejected.

The editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Star, thus quaintly and severely notices a duel.

A duel was lately fought at Natchez. No harm was done, except the waste of a little powder and lead, and the loss of one of the fellow's lives. [We were requested to notice the above duel, but we hope not to be troubled with similar requests in future. We wish to exhibit human nature in its most commendable form; and shall hereafter seldom or never notice the exploits of either duellists, horse thieves or pickpockets!]

The diamond in Bonaparte's sword is said to be worth 12,000,000 francs or \$2,200,000—the nuptial presents to the new Empress, are estimated at 18,000,000 francs or \$3,300,000—Gracious Heaven! How many men, women and children have perished; how many countries have been desolated; how many miserable creatures groaned and sweated for years, that these two persons should have a few baubles of no manner of use whatever! Balt. Even. Post.

DIED.—On Thursday the 10th, inst. in the forty seventh year of his age, Major MELCHÉZIDECK SPRAGINS, of Halifax county, after a short & severe illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude.

A short time previous to his death, he was elected by a considerable majority of his county-men to represent them in the next general assembly. He was a man highly esteemed by his neighbours, and has left a disconsolate wife and five children to experience the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and parent.

On the morning of the 11th inst. (May) Mrs. MARGARET B. PAYNE, the amiable consort of Smith Payne, Esq. of Buckingham, after a lingering illness of three months, which she bore with more than ordinary fortitude; she has left a husband & eleven children to lament her irreparable loss.

At Hingham, Mass. on Wednesday morning the 9th inst. Major-General BENJAMIN LINCOLN, late collector of the Port of Boston and Charlestown, and a meritorious officer during the revolutionary war.

The Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati have directed the members to wear crape on their left arm for thirty days, as a testimonial of their respect for the deceased.

WAITE'S

CORRECT LIST OF PRIZES.

Drawn in Union College Lottery, No. 1.	
Eleventh Day.	
33706, a prize of 50 dolls.	
8821, 2000, prizes of 20 dolls.	
Twelfth Day.	
7897, a prize of 500 dolls.	
31033, 100 dolls.	
245, 33120, 50 dolls.	
1123, 20 dolls.	
Thirteenth Day.	
11901, 38408, 29951, 100 dolls.	
14308, 13734, 50 dolls.	
5322, 13093, 27552, 20 dolls.	
Fourteenth day.	
6319, 24932, 50 dolls.	
2084, 20 dolls.	
Fifteenth day.	
20638, prizes of 250 tickets	
17491, 500 dolls.	
50813, 200 dolls.	
5140, 130 dolls.	
9600, 24458, 20 dolls.	
and 108, 10 dolls.	
Sixteenth day.	
24313, 500 dolls.	
19037, 50 dolls.	
23948, 50 dolls.	
27068, 50 dolls.	
23451, 50 dolls.	
5 of 20 doll.	
And 111, 10 dolls.	
Seventeenth day.	
7235, 20 dolls.	
9320, 20 dolls.	
20823, 20 dolls.	
104, 10 dolls.	
Eighteenth day.	
3142, 500 dolls.	
3639, 20 dolls.	
8683, 20 dolls.	
16768, 20 dolls.	
16940, 20 dolls.	
85046, 20 dolls.	

A few tickets just received (War-ranted undrawn the 18th on day) for sale at this office.

At a meeting of the directors of the Richmond Turnpike Company, on Wednesday the 23d May, 1810.

Resolved, That all shares of delinquents in said company be sold on the 27th day of the next month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond.

N. Sheppard, Clk.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen on the 21st inst. from the stable of Mr. James Dennis's, near the court house of this city, TWO HORSES; one a very dark brown, the other a white. The brown is about 8 years old, shod all round, has a few white spots on his back, occasioned by the saddle, has a star in the forehead and has a long crook tail. The hair on the forehead of the white is cut short, with a cross tail, branded on the left shoulder with the letter O, and is about 12 years old. Both of them are marked by harness. Whoever will deliver the above horses to me in this city, near the court house, or give such information that I get them again, shall receive the above reward; or 5 dollars for either of them.

SILAS H. HALL.

Richmond, May 24, 1810. 1p.

Fresh Medicines.

VAIL & ROGERS

Have just received a large and complete assortment of fresh selected MEDICINES and DRUGS of the latest importations—which, in addition to their former stock, form an extensive and general assortment in that line, as can be found in this City. Medical practitioners, and Gentlemen who sell medicines, will now be able to get supplied on terms that will meet their approbation, by calling at the New Medicine Store, a few doors above the Market Bridge in this City.

A few patent Medicines enumerated (viz.)

Steer's Chemical Opodeldosc
Bateman's Drops
British Oil
Essence of Peppermint
Turlington's Balsam of life
Dr Rawson's celebrated
Rich Ointment
do do Genuine anti-bilious
and Sore chole Bitters
do do Worm Powders
Wheatons Itch Ointment
Craig's do do
Dr Lee's Genuine Windham
Bilious Pills
Anderson's do
Hooper's do
Doct Thompson's aromatic
Tooth Paste
ditto Eye Water
Febrifuge Elixir for
Ague and Fever
Hinkley's Infalible
remedy for the Piles
Dr Cooley's Vegetable
Elixir or Cough Drops
Genuine Spice Bitters

—ALSO—

A General assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, not necessary to enumerate.

An assortment of PERFUMERY, consisting of Essence of Bergamot, Lavender, Roses, Lemon, Milk of Roses, &c. &c.

A variety of SOAPS, Windsor, Rose, Almond, Violet, Castile, Venetian, &c. &c.
Tice's Chemical compound for cleaning Boots, Tops and Saddles, which will take out stains, produce a fine colour and give an elegant gloss.

PAINTER'S COLOURS of every description, among which are: White Lead, dry and ground in Oil (warranted) Spanish Brown do. Red Lead, Spanish Whiteing, Prussian Blue, Spanish Yellow, Store do. Patent do King's do. Vermilion, Drop Lake, Raw's Water, Coloured Palm Brushes, &c. &c.

HATTER'S MATERIALS, a very General assortment, comprising almost every article used by Hatters for making their colours, preparing their skins, &c. &c.

DYERS can be supplied with almost every article used by them in their line of business.

GLAZIERS will also find Window Glass and Putty by calling as above.

Richmond, 23d M y, 1810.

Richmond Turnpike Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders in the said company, will be held on the first Monday in next month at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. It is hoped there will be a full meeting.

N. Sheppard, clk.

May 23d, 1810.

VIRGINIA

In Halifax County Court, In Chancery,

27th March, 1810

Robert Wade, Plaintiff

against

James Gideon, Roger Gideon and John Wade, Defendants.

The defendants, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, and answer the Bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for eight weeks successively and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

[A Copy.] Teste,
Samuel Williams, D. C. H. C.
[w 8 t p]

Strayed from the subscriber on or about the first of April last, a RED COW, about ten years old; it is probable she has a calf at this time; her marks are, both ears cropped, a slit in the right; slim hams. Who ever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall be generously rewarded.

By

GEORGE CHARTER.

Richmond, May 24th, 1810. 1.

A HORSE STOLEN.

THE Subscriber's Horse, Saddle & Bridle was stolen two days ago on the street; he is a large black horse with some white spots on his shoulder, and a lock of white hair in his mane near by the collar; he has also a remarkable scar on the outside of one of his knees. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will ret. r. him.

WILLIAM WARDLAW.

Richmond, May 25, 1810. 4p